FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1836. [NO. 981.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
South East Corner Market Square.
March 15, 1836 80-tf

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. R. SCOTT,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity that he is now making his annual visit to the above named place. His stay will be short. All who wish to consult him will please apply soon.

Ladies will be waited on at their Dwellings if required.
March 15, 1836. 80-tf

NEW BOOKS.

RIENZI, Bulwer's last Novel; Japhet in Search of a Father, and the Pirate, &c. by Captain Marryat; The Gipsey, by James; Private Life of Lafayette, by his Family Physician; The Outlaw, a Novel. Mahmoud, a Turkish story; Female Student, or Lectures to young Ladies on Female Education, Sedgwick's Private and Public Economy, Scholar's Companion; Columbian Orator; National Orator; Letter Writers; Key to Pike; Arthur's Aiosworth; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; ruled Papers, Blank Books; &c. &c.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
March 16.

Notice.

AT March Term, 1836, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the subscriber duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of Colin M'Pherson, deceased. He hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
MALCOM BUIE. *Administrator.*

Further Notice.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 6th of April next, at the late residence of the decd. a quantity of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Also, will be hired till the 1st of January next, eight or ten Negroes, among whom are men, women and children.
MALCOM BUIE, *Administrator*
Cumberland County, March 10, 1836. 3-td

State of North Carolina, } *Robeson County.*

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Richard C. Bunting, a Justice of the Peace of and for the County aforesaid, Eli Wishart, who being sworn in due form of law, deposes and says, that on the 18th day of April last, Duncan McAlpin executed a Note payable to this deponent, for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, due on the 1st day of 1st November, bearing interest from the date thereof, which said Note he has lost or mislaid.
ELI WISHART.
Sworn to and subscribed before me }
12th March, 1836 }

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for the above described Note, and the said Duncan McAlpin against paying the same to any other person than the subscriber.
ELI WISHART.
March 12th, 1836 80-2w

Committed

TO the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 12th inst. a bright mulatto negro Girl, who calls herself Evelina, and says that she belongs to Dr Hopton, of Cheraw. She is about 20 years of age, rather above the common height, and slender. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer*
Fayetteville, March 15th 1836 80 tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, March 14th, 1836. 80 tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.
DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY. Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion. Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.
NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1836. 75tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE,
Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.
☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, January 22, 1836. 73-12w

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

HALLOCK & BATES,
No. 234, Pearl St. New York,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes &c. &c. which together with their extensive stock of staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade.
New York, January 26 74-3m.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

50 Barrels No 3 MACKEREL, in prime order.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN
February 24, 1836 77tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,
20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)
February 24 1836.

No Mistake.

ALL those is debted to G Hurlbutt, either by Note or Account, will please call and settle the same on or before the 1st of April next, otherwise they may expect to be called on by a collecting officer.
L. HURLBUTT, *Agent of*
G HURLBUTT
February 24, 1836. 77 6w

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr R C. Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to.
ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.
February 24, 1836. 77tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17 1836.

Notice.

ALL persons having Flour in the public Warehouse, will do well to remove the same before 15th March next, as I will not be responsible for the same after that period.
I wish to lease for a term of years, one House and improvements on Maiden Lane, one House and improvements near the Methodist Church, one house and five acres of Land on North street, and two unimproved Lots in Campbellton.
All persons having claims of any kind against me, will please present them for settlement before the above date.
JOHN MURCHISON
February 16, 1836. 76tA

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures and will keep constantly on hand,
Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,
Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*
All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

ANDREWS' WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

Just Received,

AN assortment of these very superior GARDEN SEEDS, which are warranted to be fresh of the crop of 1835. For sale by
J J LING.
February 17, 1836. 76tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.
CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual supply of Spring and Summer
GOODS,
Consisting of almost every article in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS. Also a general supply of
Groceries, Shoes, Hats, China and Glass Ware.
Having been established long enough for his acquaintances to be acquainted with his general stock of Goods, deems it unnecessary to enumerate, and will accommodate as to time and prices, to suit almost every reasonable purchaser.
WILLIAM S. LATTA
March 1, 1836 78 6w

Notice.

HERAMBERT, *Tailor*, respectfully informs his customers and friends that he shall stop manufacturing to order after the 4th of May next, so as to enable him to settle by the time he leaves for the west.
P. S. All persons having claims against him will please present them for settlement, and all those indebted to him by account, due bill, or note, must settle by that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.
March 10, 1836 79 6

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him. Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.
WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7 68tf

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do. (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do.
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh
DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.
Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,
&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz Weeding Hoes do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.
Drugs and Medicines.
Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.
PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,
Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount
Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING removed from his old Stand on the North side of Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, to the Store recently occupied by Mr. James McKeown, on the South West corner of Market Square, would respectfully invite all his friends and customers to give him a call, where he has on hand a good assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,
Which he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time for good paper. Being desirous of closing business for the present, would therefore invite all Country Merchants to give him a call and examine his stock and prices before they buy, as he is determined to give good bargains.
I would give further notice to all those having notes or accounts in my hands, to come forward and settle them shortly, otherwise they may expect to find them in the hands of a collecting officer.
JOHN C. LATTA.
March 8th, 1836 79tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c &c.
All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style,
&c. &c. &c.
JNO McARN
July 27, 1835. 47tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 28, 1834 8tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by
E J HALE

The number of Indians removed or emigrated from the East to the West side of the Mississippi is, it appears, 31,348; the number yet to be removed is estimated at 72,000. The number of Indians of the indigenous tribes being estimated at 150,000, it is calculated that the total number of Indians between the frontier settlements of whites and the Rocky Mountains, after the emigration is completed, will exceed 250,000, constituting a formidable aggregate force, if any occasion could unite in a common cause so many tribes differing from each other almost as widely as the whites differ from each other.—*National Intelligencer.*

Good out of Evil.—The veto of General Jackson was a great good to Pennsylvania; a blessing down to the remotest generations. The veto was the unintentional cause of filling our coffers with several millions of dollars, of releasing us from the necessity of a special act of taxation, of invigorating our public improvements in the various sections of the Commonwealth, of aiding the cause of public education, and elevating the character of our people.
Village Record.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH.

Wisdom.—A decided Van Buren man, recently a member of the Legislature, said to us the other day, that although he had opposed the U. States Bank when it was a national institution, because General Jackson waged war against it, he was not fool enough now to commence a *thirty year's war* to please any man. He had once let his fidelity to party lead off his better judgment; but he should not do it again. He also said that such was the determination of his political friends in his neighborhood.

The gentleman who made the above voluntary assertions, we know to have been one of the most zealous and influential supporters of Gen. Jackson's Administration in this State.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

JOHNNY CLINE'S TRIAL,

On the charge of being a Justice of the Peace.
LA BAGATELLE.

Mr. Editor:—Not many months since I witnessed a scene, which I would have undertaken to describe before this, but was afraid I should do it injustice. For broad unmitigated fun, it went ahead of any thing I ever saw, and I am sure 'I ne'er shall look upon the like again.' But I must caution you in the outset, not to let this preface raise your expectation, for much of the occurrence was so oddly conceived and so drolly expressed, and withal, there was so much imperturbable gravity in the actors, that pen, ink and paper are poor agents to give them forth to your fancy. But to proceed—In one of the counties on that River, which is sometimes called Yadkin, and anon Peedee, there lives a right queer man, called Johnny Cline (fictitious.) He is a plain unpretending man when entirely sober, but when ever he little excited with spirits, he becomes pompous—arrogant, self-important, and (like all drunk men) extremely vain. His credulity at all times is so great as to make him an easy victim to the boldest quiz, but at particular times, the grossest absurdities can be palmed upon him for sober realities. Upon the occasion alluded to, poor Johnny had been wrestling hard with the Jolly God on the night before, and had therefore, slept on that day until nearly night. He walked forth, however, in the shadows of departing day, and winding his way to a temple of his triumphing deity, he made his devotions with right hearty good will. The Superior Court was in session during this week for the county *aforesaid:* on this day, which to Johnny Cline was so nearly a blank, a suit of some difficulty had been tried, and the Jury not having agreed until late in the night, more persons than usual remained in the village. A brieflese lawyer, who had visited Wadesborough for the first time, and who, as Lord Aborcorn said of this trees, had 'nothing to do but grow,' after supper sauntered towards the Court House, where our hero Johnny was *argufying the topic* at the utmost stretch of his lungs.—Barrister approached the crowd which had assembled, and discovered that Cline was in a high quarrel with Tom Waddill about a letter, a feint sketch of which, I will endeavor to give you.—'But' says W. 'you cannot deny but you got a letter last winter from Col. B. the member from this county, mentioning' your appointment as justice of the Peace, and you can't deny but you took it to bed with you and bragged about it afterwards." But I do deny, says Johnny, that I got any letter from Col. B. You, sir! you Mr. Tom Waddill, fablafied and insiniated a fictious letter constipating me as *Jestis*, in the proper name and style writing of Col. B—, but you writ it sir, yourself sir, and it was a damned forgery sir, Mr. Tom Waddill!

'What,' says W., 'do you accuse me of forgery?' getting up in haste, and stepping briskly into his house which was hard by.

Cline it seems did not half like this motion, for he looked around him with some concern and began to side off—'where is Col. Tye?' says he. The Col. a sedate looking gentleman, who seemed much to enjoy the joke, answered to his name. Now look here Tom Waddill, I give you to understand, that I am up to your motions, but if you come out here with your pistols, it will be a gone case with you, Mr. Tom Waddill, you are a *perforated* man, Tom Waddill, if you step out of that door-sill with deadly *weepuns*?

Nevertheless, Waddill did step off the door-sill with his hands behind him, and as he did so, snapped his fingers sharply: Cline sprung back and called for Col. Tye. His friend was at his back.

Did you bear the clink of his damned pistol, Colonel?

I heard something, says the Colonel.

'Well,' says he, with great solemnity, in an undertone, 'I am a peaceable man Col. Tye—I seek no man's blood, but if Tom Waddill does *rush* on with these *proceedences*, he will be sure to *ketch* his *death*, and may the Lord have mercy on his poor sinful soul—growing louder and louder as he went on.

Tom was obliged to langh, as did the crowd, 'Hurra for the Squire,' says he.

Johnny Cline perceiving matters to take a less disastrous turn than he anticipated, resummoned his mettle, and began to vapour and *cavalt* with considerable energy: Waddill however, stepped towards him smartly and snapped his fingers behind him.

'*Pistols*,' says Cline. Where is Col. Tye?

Two or three others imitated this ominous 'cocking of a pistol' with their fingers.

Gentlemen, says he, you are all in conspiracy against my life!' 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' "where *is* Col. Tye,' saying this, he made a backward motion of a few steps which caused the fun-loving crowd somewhat to advance:—"Stand off gentlemen, I am a peaceable man, but I am *dreadful* when roused' roared the redoubtable Squire Cline: but continuing to retrograde, the assemblage pressed on until they arrived, with considerable noise, at the door of the Court House: here, by the side of a solitary candle, the over worked Clerk of the Court was bringing up the arrearages of the day: while that 'all men's man,' the Sheriff, was sadly pondering on the hardship of waiting on a Jury, who could *agree* upon nothing but to *disagree*. At this crisis, the temptation to improve upon the farce, was too inviting for the lounging Barrister whom I have chalked out in a preceding remark—he was instantly in the Judge's seat, and ordered the Sheriff to bring those disorderly persons before the Court: that functionary too, had an aptitude for practical joking; and in the next moment he came leading in these disturbers of the peace, John Cline and Tom Waddill, followed by some 50 or 60 'lookers on in Venice,' among whom were to be reckoned a fair proportion of urchins, respited for the time from birch, book and pedagogue.' This substitution of Judicial authority was perceived as soon as the incumbent spoke by every one present but the Squire himself: as to him, he squared himself just as if he were in a real Court of Justice, 'what is the cause of this disturbance in the Court-yard?' inquired his Honor's representative: 'May it please your Honor,' said he, 'it is Tom Waddill, he has been accusing me of being a *Justice of the Peace*.'

'Accuse you of being a justice of the Peace?' upon what ground did he presume to bring so serious a charge against so worthy a man? inquired the Judge, throwing into his voice and face an expression of deep concern.

'Why sir, may it please your Honor' said Cline, his voice growing husky at this unexpected commiseration, and the bright tear starting in his big walled eye, 'it was on the ground of a letter that he writ himself and pretended that he had got it from Col. B——at Raleigh.'

'Is it a fact?' asked the Judge with affected emotion.

Yes, may it please your Honor, it is a fact, and I have got the letter yet, replied the other.

Judge—Have you? let us see it.

Cline—I hav'nt it here, may it please your Honor, but I have it at home.

Judge—'That will not do Mr. Cline, you said you had the letter, so you must produce it.'

Cline—'What, to night sir'

Judge—'Yes, to night, or I will bind you over.'

Cline—'Good God, where is Col. Tye.'

Waddill—'Yes Judge make him produce the letter.'

'Do you speak when you are spoken to, said Cline, bestowing on his adversary a look of scorn and vengeance that made the whole assemblage laugh.

After this interruption, the potent minister of Themis, thus began—'Mr. Cline! You have acknowledged yourself indebted to the State of N. Carolina in the sum of fifty pounds.' *C.*—May it please your honor, I can't get the letter to night' ——'to be levied off of your goods and chattels, lands and tenements'—*C.* Please Judge give me till to-morrow'——'to be void on condition that you appear from day to day during this term—*C.* 'O Lordy, please sir,'——'to answer a charge of the State, and that you don't depart the Court without leave, are you therewith content?"

C. Good gracious! aint I in a priminary' Where *is* Col Tye?" Just about this time some one said, the Judge *(The real simon)* was coming, which had the effect of producing a *vacancy on the Bench* in just no time at all, and off with the decedent event, the presumptuous crowd, leaving only the Sheriff and Clerk, and the redoubtable *Squire*, who stood like the marble thighed monarch in Arabian story, petrified in his lower extremities, and wondering what all this meant.

Capital Trial—The trial of John Earls, for the murder of his wife by administering arsenic in a bowl of chocolate, during her illness in consequence of recent confinement, took place before the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lycoming county, Pa., at its late session at Williamsport in that county, which closed on the 15th ult. The report of the trial is given at length in the Williamsport Gazette. —Sixty witnesses were examined, during the course of this trial, which occupied fifteen days. The evidence appears to have been conclusive on the minds of the jury, who after a short absence returned into Court with a verdict of GUILTY of murder in the first degree, against the prisoner. Judging its character from that which has been reported, the crime of the prisoner seems to have been committed under circumstances unusually revolting, and to be marked by features of rarely exampled atrocity. The following are closing passages of the address of Judge Lewis, in passing sentence of death upon the prisoner:

"Of all the crimes, that of wilful and deliberate murder is perhaps the most foul and unnatural.—Of all means by which a deed so dire can be committed, that of POISON evinces perhaps, the most cold blooded deliberation.—Of all persons who may be the subject of this crime, the wife of your bosom—the mother of your children—the partner of your lot—whose name and whose civil existence was merged in your own, should have been the last to be thus destroyed in this hour of unsuspecting confidence. Of all occasions for a deed so dreadful, the selection of that period when she was protracted upon the bed of her confinement, with the new born babe in helpless infancy by her side, manifests "a heart the most regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief." Of such a murder, and with such attending circumstances, a jury of your country have pronounced you GUILTY.

It was a deed of darkness—but, as if the finger of Providence had interposed, in accordance with that well established truth that 'murder will out,' public suspicion was aroused. The grave gave up its contents—the heart, whose affections had clung around you for more than fifteen years, was the first to proclaim, by its ventricles filled with blood, that its pulsations had been suddenly arrested by the operation of some sudden, violent and unnatural cause. The chemical affinities of nature's elements rushed together to confirm the charge, and to identify the poisonous drug by which the life of this unhappy woman was destroyed. The solemn spectacle this day presented may be a lesson to all around, and to those who follow us in all time to come, that no deed of dark iniquity can hope to escape detection."

The Judge then proceeded, in the ordinary form, to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner, which is to be executed within the walls or yard of the county jail.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A legal Distinction.—Two prominent advocates in the eastern section, within fifty miles of Bangor, were once engaged in a case in Court on opposite sides. Their feelings were very much enlisted in their clients' favor. One of them, in the course of his remarks, made an assertion which very much excited the other, who, thereupon, sprang upon his feet and exclaimed, "Brother C., do you say that as a lawyer, or as a man? If you say it as a *lawyer*, it is very well, but if you say it as a *man*, YOU LIE."—*Bangor Courier.*

Patience of a Dog—The whole of last week a Terrier dog was observed near the spout of a house at Gravesend, which he never left day nor night for eight days, living only on the food thrown to him by casual passengers. It appears that he chased a rat, which escaped up the spout, and this occasioned him to watch at the spout for so long a time, until it was resolved to saw the spout, take it down, and drive the rat out, which the dog instantly killed, and then returned home.
Portland Advertiser.

How to manage a Watch.—A few days since a countryman called at a watchmaker's in Barnsley, complaining that his watch would not go. "Why," said the watchmaker, after examining the works, "I never saw such a dirty thing in my life; what have you done with it?" "Aw took t'feather awt o't' grease horn," replied the countryman, "to grease t'axletrees; aw thought it would go easier, loik we't cartwheels when they're new greased, but it would'nt goa at all after.—*English Paper.*

One of Bishop Burnet's parishioners, who was in execution for debt, applied to him for assistance. The bishop requested to know what would serve him, and the man named the sum. Burnet instantly called the servant to give it him. "Sir," said he, "it is all we have in the house." "Well, give it this poor man; you do not know the pleasure there is in making a man glad."

A Parisian, paying a visit to a curate in the middle of the winter, remarked that he was living in a house with naked walls, and inquired why he had not got hangings to protect him from the rigor of the cold? The good pastor showed him two little children that he had taken under his care, and replied, "I had rather clothe these poor little children than my walls."

We learn from a gentleman of high respectability, that the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, formerly of this District, but now of Texas, has been elected a delegate to the Convention now in session in Washington, Texas, for the purpose of forming a Constitution.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FOREIGN.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing ship *Rockingham*, Capt. Dwight, arrived in the offing yesterday afternoon, in a very short passage from Havre.

We are indebted to the politeness of a commercial friend for the loan of the *London and Paris Courier* of the 11th, 12th and 13th February, from which we have made some extracts, which will be found below.

The papers do not contain a word of commercial news; but the gentleman who furnished us the newspapers, has kindly selected the following items from a private letter, which is all we have been able to obtain respecting the market:

"HAVRE, Feb. 13.—The demand for Cotton continues good, but it has been very freely met by sellers, so that little or no advance has taken place The present currency of Upland Cottons, is, f 131 a 145½, for middling to choice.

"Rice is well supported, chiefly on account of speculation. We quote f. 27 a 29½, good and merchantable to *glace*.

"The Poland, arrived yesterday, from N. York, in the remarkably quick passage of 15 days. She brings Charleston dates to 18th Jan.

"Nothing settled respecting the composition of the French Cabinet, but it is stated with confidence that Mr Thiers, will be Premier, with the charge of the Foreign Department."

New York dates of the 20th January were received at London on the 9th February.

It appears that the French Ministry has been dissolved, and, up to the latest date, had not been re-organized. We have copied a number of articles relating to this subject, being all we observe respecting it.

Under date of Liverpool, 6th Feb., 9 P. M., it is stated that the American packet ship *Hibernia*, arrived from New York, and took fire about 7 o'clock that morning.—Volumes of smoke were seen issuing from her hold, and being laden principally with cotton, it was difficult to extinguish it. She was with much difficulty separated from the mass of shipping in Prince's Dock, the smoke still issuing from her, without bursting into a flame. At the time of the starting of the mail, she was about being scuttled. The damage done is said to have been considerable, and the alarm that existed very great. Later dates give no further intelligence respecting her.

The special message of the President of the United States on the French difficulties, had been received at London and Paris. The London *Sun* considers it more offensive towards France, than the one delivered at the opening of the Session. It had the effect to raise considerably the rate of insurance on French bottoms from 30 to 40 per cent. higher.

A private correspondent of the Paris *Courier*, under date of the 9th February, mentions the receipt of the message, and says the general impression was that there would be no war—that all parties were easy on the subject, and no wish expressed that there should be difficulty between the two countries. The fact of the interference of William IV., son of George the Third, who sought to extinguish the independence of the United States, having panegyrized America in his late speech, is said to have been much commented on. The firmness of the U. S. President (says the writer) has been a matter of much admiration here to-day, even amongst those who dissent from his view of the matter in question.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The *Journal de Paris* of this evening does not contain one word on the subject of the French Ministry.

"HAVRE, Feb. 13.—In our Cotton market, we continue to have an extensive business doing, the sales having been 1571 bales on the 8th inst., 1,.1 on the 9th, 4924 on the 10th, 3610 on the 11th, and 697 on the 12th, at rather improving prices.

"Last week the sales in Liverpool were only 12,119 bales, and American Cotton had declined about ¼d. per lb: but on Saturday, 1500 bales were sold, and 5000 bales on Monday, and prices had regained ¼d per lb, and the stocks continued very much reduced, the import of the week having been only 16,206 bales.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle of March 7.

GREAT CELEBRATION—HUZZA FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

On the 4th of March a number of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, and citizens of Pennsylvania, banquetted at the Exchange, where Mr. Williams, the host, had prepared an elegant entertainment.—The Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives presided.

The following regular toasts were drank with great enthusiasm:

1. *The Union*—A compact made by *sovereign States* to preserve *Freedom*.—PENNSYLVANIA will sustain, at all hazards, the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

2. *State Rights*.—The cement of the *Union*, the palladium of our liberties—AS A SOVEREIGN STATE we will not permit any INTERFERENCE in our policy, no matter by *whom* attempted; no matter from *whence* it may emanate.

3. *Politics*—The science of human happiness—Let it not be so degraded as to sacrifice *measures* for *men*, or to make abstract or local differences of opinion, paramount to the public good.

4. *Pennsylvania*—Her civil and criminal codes—her mental and physical resources, place her in the first rank. *We will sustain her there.*

5. *Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Internal Improvement*.—Their interests one; their results the prosperity and glory of our native State.

6. *Pennsylvania Democracy*.—*Too firm to be awed, too honest to be corrupted*—Its advocates will never be so base as "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning."

7. *The law and its supremacy*—The safety of civil liberty, the guardians of social rights.

8. *The People of Pennsylvania*.—Intelligent and virtuous; false is the tongue which would proclaim that their integrity can be corrupted.

9. *Common Schools*.—The nursery of the patriots of future times—the poor boys of our country

10. *Party names* and sectional interests may divide us; but when the interests and policy of the State are to be sustained, Pennsylvania will present a firm and unbroken front.

It is somewhat remarkable, that while we notice, in a late London paper, the death of a sister of Major Andre, aged 81, there subsequently occurred in Uxbridge, (Mass.) Feb. 14th, the death of Sarah, relict of Benedict Arnold, aged 88.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

We have made room to-day for a public document of great interest, which will be found on the preceding page. It is a Tabular Statement of the condition of the Banks in which the public money has been placed; from a particular examination of which, every intelligent reader will derive information, some of it curious, and all of it instructive. The following is a recapitulation of the aggregates of the table:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$42,356,068 27
Deposites of Treasurer U. S.	28,239,744 61
Do. Public Officers	2,439,135 30
Due to Banks	14,879,161 45
Contingent fund	840,270 97
Profit and loss, discount and interest	3,189,932 83
Circulation	26,243,688 36
Private deposites	15,043,033 65
Other liabilities	5,937,045 82
Difference	1,970 20
	$139,170,171 45

MEANS TO MEET THEM.

Loans and discounts	$65,439,908 64
Domestic exchange	27,149,935 39
Real estate	1,815,238 04
Due from Banks	15,712,977 35
Notes of other Banks	9,573,089 53
Specie	10,198,659 24
Foreign exchange	406,542 98
Expenses	96,591 49
Other investments	8,777,228 79
	$139,170,171 45

IN THE SENATE, MARCH 17th.

Mr. WEBSTER rose to move for the printing of 3,000 extra copies of the statement of the affairs of the deposite banks, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In making this motion Mr. WEBSTER called the attention of the Senate to the document from the Treasury, showing the state of the deposite banks at the latest dates. He quoted from the tabular statement some of the leading facts. The immediate liabilities of the banks amounted, it appeared, to nearly seventy two millions of dollars, viz. the public deposites, $30,678,879 91; the private deposites, $15,043,033 61; the bills in circulation, $26,243,688 26.

The amount of specie held by these banks, it further appeared, was $10,198,659 24; that is to say, there is less than one dollar specie for six dollars debt; and there is due to the Government by these banks more than three times the amount of all the specie.

There are other items (said he) which swell the amounts on each side, such as debts due to banks and debts due from banks. But these are only equalling quantities, and of no moment in the view I am taking of the question.

Among the means of these deposite banks I see an item of "other investments," of no less amount than $8,777,228 79. What is meant by these "other investments," I am not informed. I wish for light. I have my suspicions, but I have no proofs. Sir, look at the reported state of the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, the last in the list. The capital of that bank is only $150,000. Its portion of the public deposites is no less a sum than $784,764 75. Now, sir, *where is this money?* It is not in specie in the bank itself. All its specie is only $51,011 95; all its discounts, loans, &c., are only $500,000, or thereabouts; *where is the residue?* Why, we see where it is; it is included in the item "*due from banks*, $678,766 37." What banks have got this? On what terms do they take it? Do they give interest for it? Is it in the deposite banks in the great cities? and does this make a part of the *other liabilities* of these deposite banks in the cities? Now, this is one question: what are these other liabilities? But, as to these "other investments," I say again I wish to know what they are. Besides real estate, loans, discount, and exchange, I beg to know what *other investments* banks usually make

In my opinion, sir, the present system now begins to develop itself. We see what a complication of private and pecuniary interests have thus wound themselves around our finances. While the present state of things continues, or as it goes on, there will be no lack of ardor in opposing the Land bill, or any other proposition for distributing or effectually using the public money while this state of things exists, or as it goes on.

We have certainly arrived at a very extraordinary crisis: a crisis which we must not trifle with. The accumulation of revenue must be prevented. Every wise politician will set that down as a cardinal maxim How can it be prevented? Fortifications will not do it. This I am perfectly persuaded of. I shall vote for every part and parcel of the fortification bill, reported by the Military Committee. And yet I am sure that, if that bill should pass into a law, it will not absorb the revenue, or sufficiently diminish its amount. Internal improvements cannot absorb it: these useful channels are blocked up by vetoes.

How, then, is this revenue to be disposed of? I put this question seriously to all those who are inclined to oppose the Land bill now before the Senate.

Sir, look to the future, and see what will be the state of things next autumn. The accumulation of revenue may then probably be near fifty millions; an amount *equal, perhaps, to the whole amount of specie in the country*. What a state of things is that! Every dollar in the country the property of Government.

Again, sir, are gentlemen satisfied with the present condition of the public money in regard to its safety? Is that condition safe, commendable, and proper? The member from South Carolina has brought in a bill to regulate these deposite banks. I hope he will call it up, that we may at least have an opportunity of showing, for ourselves, what we think the exigency requires.

The debate was continued by Mess. Benton, Clay, Calhoun, Wright, Ewing, and Walker. The debate being of much interest, we will endeavor to publish it.

"*Straws show which way the wind blows.*"—The Washington Globe, the channel through which all the orders for the Van Buren party and presses are issued, is publishing the speeches of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Cushing, and other abolition members, made in Congress on the Abolition question, but has never yet published the speeches of those who have stood forth in defence of Southern rights. Such manly efforts as those of Calhoun, Hammond, Pickens, Wise, &c. are not congenial with the views of the leaders of *the* party. There must be a cause for this exclusive favor to Abolition Members.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

The Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature met in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 10th instant, and unanimously passed among others the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts, true to their principles and to the commonwealth, will unitedly sustain WEBSTER AND THE CONSTITUTION, GRANGER AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

THE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

We understand that the following Nominations, which have been for some time before the Senate of the United States, were yesterday *confirmed* by that body, viz.

ROGER B. TANEY, to be Chief Justice of the United States.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR, to be an Associate Judge of the United States.

AMOS KENDALL, to be Postmaster General of the United States.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The following nominations, heretofore made, were, yesterday, confirmed by the Senate:

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, to be Minister to Great Britain.

John H. Eaton, to be Minister to Spain.

Arthur Middleton, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain.

Richard K. Call, to be Governor of Florida, *vice* J. H. Eaton.

Robert R. Reid, to be Judge of the United States for East Florida.

J. A. Cameron, to be Judge of the United States for West Florida.

James Webb, to be Judge of the United States for South Florida.

John Forsyth, Jr., to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.

The following are the votes upon the prominent appointments above.

On the nomination of Mr. Taney:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ill., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Ga., Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Tomlinson, Webster, White—15.

Of Mr. Barbour:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Webster—11.

Of Mr. Kendall:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Preston, Southard, White—7.

[The Intelligencer states that the smallness of the vote on these two nominations was owing to the manner in which "the party" were hurrying the whole through at a late hour of the afternoon. Some retired through disgust, some from indisposition, but none because they were not opposed to the nominations.]

Of Mr. Stevenson.

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, White—19

Of Mr. Eaton.

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Linn, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—32

NAYS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, McKean, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Preston, Southard, Swift—12.

The nominations of R. K. Call and Arthur Middleton were unanimously confirmed.

"*What mischief is afoot now?*"—Under this head the National Intelligencer introduces the following remarkable article, which occupies a conspicuous place in the Richmond Enquirer of the 15th instant, to wit:—

"*We guess* that another brilliant achievement awaits the present Administration."

The Intelligencer predicts that some notable scheme is on foot to dispose of as much of the Surplus Fund as the Pets can spare; and in the absence of all other sources of expenditure, comes to the following conclusion:

We deeply apprehend that the Administration has some scheme *in petto*, which, under color of a benefit or acquisition, will be a deep and lasting curse to the country. Such we should deem the acquisition of a further extent of Territory. Such we should deem the acquisition of Texas, or any other Territory on our continent, of an island from Spain, or of a Mediterranean colony. Yet, of all the things we can think of, which the Enquirer would be likely to hail as a brilliant achievement by means of the public Treasury none occur to us as being more likely than one of these. The first of them appears to us the more probable conjecture.

We recollect the recent transactions in Texas—the inexplicable emigration thither from the United States—the arrival here of a Special Minister from Mexico—This must be it.

How many millions, worthy reader, are you willing shall be diverted from the purposes of internal improvements within and by the several States, to the acquisition of the Province of Texas; with its present heterogeneous and lawless population, and its prospective proconsulates, military government, and boundless speculation?

Banking.—The annexed paragraph, which we find in the Mercantile of this morning, is about as good a burlesque, though we suppose it serious, upon the wild spirit of bank speculation, as could well have been devised.

Sportsmen's Bank.—Mr Armand has given notice in the Legislature of Louisiana, that he would shortly introduce a bill to incorporate the company of "Fox Hunters of Baton Rouge with banking privileges."

The Pendleton *Messenger* says, that a man, by the name of Davis, has been arrested in Abbeville District, on the charge of endeavoring to excite insurrection.

Mr. Hardin's Speech—"SCRAPS."—The following very *singular* paragraph appears in Mr. Hardin's speech on Mr. Adams's resolution relative to the loss of the Fortification Bill:

"In this approaching election the world will bear witness that Kentucky, amongst her other great virtues, boasts the proud one of gratitude. I know that one of her sons in whom she is well pleased, has been selected to run on the Van Buren ticket for Vice President. This is a New York manœuvre: it is sop to Jowler. Kentucky will not bite at the bait. We would delight to do honor to the candidate for Vice President; he has also won his fame in deeds of noble daring; but he must recollect that if a man marries a woman below him in the grades of society, he elevates her to his level; if above him, he brings her down to his own caste. So is the fate of the candidate for Vice President."

In the same speech also appears this very *singular* paragraph:

"When the war is raging in Florida with all its horrors, and in its most frightful forms, and we are in daily expectation of a war with France, what do we behold here, in this city, and in this hall? Day after day we are importuned to surrender this chamber to the Secretary of the Department of War, to deliver a lecture on history; I suppose the ancient history of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthagenians, and Grecians. Instead of studying the plans of campaigns, marches, and battles, he is poring over the history of nations twenty-five hundred years gone by. The General-in-Chief of our Army is president of the assembly balls, as our daily papers tell us, and report says night after night waltzing with the little misses in their teens; and when not at that, writing miserable plays for the stage. There is no laudable spirit of enterprise and emulation in the Army, Navy, or any part of the public service. Why this state of things? Because promotion to office does not now depend on merit, but by bowing, fawning, and cringing in the palace; for all power is there. When the chief there frowns and stamps his foot, the whole menial pack fear and tremble."

Speaking of Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. Hardin says:

"When I recollect, how, in 1828, in the contest for President between the honorable gentleman and General Jackson, I labored in his cause, rode over Kentucky, and addressed the People for hours together, with what indignation am I fired at his conduct now! In a spirit of true repentance do I declare, that if God will forgive me for what I then did, I promise never to do the like again.

"The gentleman from Massachusetts says we (meaning himself and others) have been accused of man-worship—alluding to his worshipping General Jackson. I do not believe that any gentleman ever accused him of such devotion to any man or any friend in the world as to amount to man worship. Cæsar, Buonaparte, and Washington were said never to forget a favor or desert a friend; if any person has ever charged the gentleman with that quality of the heart, I never heard it. I expect it is not *man* the gentleman worships; it is office and its emoluments."

Speaking of Mr. C. C. Cambreleng, Mr. Hardin says:

"If an enlightened stranger were to visit this city during the sitting of Congress, and attend to the debates in the Senate and here, how this House would suffer in the comparison! If he should chance to hear the chairman of Finance in the Senate (Mr. Webster) developing in his usual lucid manner, complicated questions of Finance, and unfolding the almost exhaustless, although somewhat hidden, resources of this nation; and after that, come into this hall, and hear the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means on the same subject; whether the efforts of the great moneyed officer of this House would most excite his laughter or contempt, I cannot tell; the sublime and ludicrous are so nearly allied. His feelings would be not unlike those of an amateur of the great and awful workings of nature, who had just been a spectator of Vesuvius or Ætna in the appalling grandeur of a tremendous eruption, and then turning on the plain below, and seeing a mole or ant hill emitting a pale smoke, and occasionally a feeble and sickly blaze."

Speaking of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Hardin says:

"It has been visible to the whole American people for some years past that Gen. Jackson has been, and is now, ambitious of designating his successor, and that all his power, influence, and patronage have been directed to the elevation of his favorite; whose only recommendation is servility, sycophancy, and abject flattery of the President, one who weeps when he frowns, and laughs aloud when he smiles; and who has no merit but what is reflected on him from General Jackson. Like the moon, he shines by a borrowed light altogether.

"Mr. Van Buren claims the Presidency as a paternal estate, by descent; he arrogates to himself, by a magical kind of inheritance, the glories achieved by Jackson in the last war. The party cannot meet to do any thing for him, unless it be on the 8th of January, the day when the Western hunters won the victory at New Orleans. I do not know whether it is most calculated to excite our laughter, or indignation and contempt, at seeing the glory obtained on that day transferred from the West to New York—a State, during our revolutionary war, only famed for tories."

These "Scraps" will serve to give some idea of the unsparing severity with which Mr. Hardin assails those who cross his path, or with whom he comes in contact.

Gratifying Intelligence.—We learn from Harrisburg, that the resolutions of Mr. Lawrence, which some time since passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in favor of the distribution among the States of the revenue derived from the sale of Public Lands, were ordered to a third reading in the Senate, on Friday last, by a vote of 23 to 7.

The Globe says it has reason to believe that if Mr. Buchanan should be instructed to vote against the expunging resolutions, he will either obey or resign. Of course he can do no otherwise, according to the doctrine of his party. But he would do a nobler thing, by cutting the party, doctrine and all, and refusing to comply with the unconstitutional requisition in either alternative, as an act of *obedience*. Let him vote against the resolutions, *on principle*, like an honest man and an upright senator.

N. York Com. Adv.

Ohio.—The Cincinnati Whig says,—"The Van Buren party of Ohio have got completely by the ears, on the subject of repealing the charter of the Trust Company of that State. A large portion of the better minded of the party, foresee the tendency of such revolutionary enactments, and oppose the effort for *repeal*, now making in the Legislature of Ohio.

Three men and thirty horses were burnt to death at a late fire in New York.

Gov. Tyler.—A week or two since, we suggested the inquiry, whether the Whigs of North Carolina could, consistently with their principles, continue to support Mr. Tyler for the Vice Presidency, after his compliance with the disgraceful requisition of the Virginia Legislature. As we avowed in that paragraph, we spoke for *ourselves alone*. We expressed our opinion, it is true, with freedom, as we always shall do without waiting for our *cue* from any one. The Whig Editors throughout the State, without exception, (each of whom is as competent as we are to judge of the propriety of revoking Mr. T's nomination,) have taken ground against us. Of course, so far as this Press is concerned, the Whig cause shall never be endangered by any division among its votaries. We all have a common object—our country's good—and, regardless of unavoidable differences of opinion, should cordially unite for the preservation of the Republic. We are still decidedly of opinion, that Gov. Tyler erred—egregiously erred—in resigning his seat; but no one, who has read his letter, can doubt that he *honestly* erred. Convinced however, that he had taken a false step, and that his colleague, Mr. Leigh, pursued the proper course, we felt it to be due to Mr. Mangum, as well as to our own character for consistency, to *protest* against his conduct. Having done so, we have discharged *our* duty, and are content to acquiesce in any selection which the Whigs may make.—*Raleigh Register.*

The "Standard" speaks of the "old Republican county of Chatham." In August next, when DUDLEY'S majority shall turn out something more than 500, Chatham, with the Standard, will be no longer Republican, but a "high-toned federal Bank-whiggery county.—*Raleigh Register.*

HEADS UP.—Are the principles for which the opponents of Mr. Van Buren are contending, worth an effort for their maintenance? If they are, let those who advocate them, in the discharge of the duty which they owe to their country as good citizens, strain every nerve to uphold and defend them. The pillars of the social edifice are rudely assaulted on every side, and require the steadfast support of all the friends of good principles.

In every county, the Whigs should be on the alert. The time is approaching for candidates to take the field for the State Legislature, and, we know, the Van Buren men will make a desperate effort to secure one or both branches. It is important therefore, that our political friends should be prepared with good candidates, and adopt the necessary measures to give them the most efficient support. We hope that no candidate will be carried by our opponents, through our neglect or divisions, but that such a Legislature will be assembled under the new Constitution, as will faithfully represent the intelligence of North Carolina, and its truly Republican and Whig politics.—*Ib.*

State Loan.—We learn that *One hundred thousand Dollars* of the Loan authorized by the last Legislature have been purchased by the University of North Carolina at *par*, with a stipulation to pay a premium equal to that for which the same amount of Scrip may be sold in disposing of the residue. No final agreement has yet been made by the Commissioner, Mr. Haywood, for disposing of the residue, but, we understand, he has entered into a negociation for selling the same, at a premium which will probably prove beneficial to the State.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. NEWLAND.

Mr. Editor: In your last paper you published an extract of a letter from an esteemed correspondent denying that Gen. Newland is now, or ever has been, a contractor for carrying the mail. Your correspondent has unintentially, doubtless, led you into error. Mr. Newland *has* been, if he is not now, an extensive mail contractor. His palm *has* been soiled with the filthy trash, so extravagantly lavished upon favorites by the Postmaster General, and I doubt not the desertion of Gen. N. from the ranks of the White party, has been effected either by some of the aforesaid filthy lucre, or by the hope and expectancy of some hereafter.

TRUTH.

The Supreme Court.—The Court adjourned on Thursday, after a most arduous term, in which an almost unprecedented amount of business was disposed of. The following proceedings have taken place since our last:

RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Bryant adm. *v.* Scott *et. al.* in Equity, from Hertford, affirming the interlocutory decree. Also, in Motley's Exr. *v.* Riddenhour, in Equity, from Cabarrus, remanding the cause.

GASTON, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Guinn & Waugh *v.* Wellborn & Stokes, from Iredell, granting a new trial. Also, in Woodfin *v.* Smith *et. al.* in Equity, from Buncombe, dismissing the bill. Also, in Bailey *v.* Wilson, in Equity, from Anson, directing an account. Also, in Bennett *v* Williamson, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.—*Register.*

Baltimore, March 16.

It is with a feeling of the greatest pride and satisfaction that we announce that the question whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to be completed to the Western waters is no longer doubtful. Both branches of the City Council, with a promptness which does them the highest credit, yesterday evening adopted the resolution authorizing a subscription, on the part of the city, of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to the stock of the company. This subscription, with the aid which will certainly be received from other quarters, INSURES the completion of the road. Baltimore will now proceed with steady, unfaltering step in her march to commercial greatness & prosperity.

New Hampshire.—The general election in the State of New Hampshire took place on Friday last. The supporters of the Administration of the General Government had it all their own way, no serious opposition being made to their candidates. Isaac Hill (now a Senator of the United States) is elected Governor of the State.

National Intelligencer.

A postscript to a letter dated at *Savannah*, 15th inst. says:—The steam boat *Free Trader*, blown up and killed 5 men—no damage to the cargoes of Cotton in tow downwards."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice President*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, March 16, 1836.

DEAR SIR: Since the French question has been put to rest, but little concern seems to have been entertained here generally about the proceedings of either house of Congress. Though Mr. Rives, the successor of Mr. Tyler, has been several days in his seat, as well as the other new Executive recruits in that body, who have been sent in according to order, and who have now mustered their whole strength, yet Mr. Benton has made no movement to bring in his *expunging* resolutions.

We were induced to expect, from the expressing and rejoicing of the spoils-men, which succeeded the passage of the humiliating and disgraceful Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia on that subject, that by this time the redoubtable Colonel would have had the *black* lines drawn around Mr. Clay's resolutions on the Senate Journal, and the prescribed form of expurgation affixed upon its face with indelible ink; but unfortunately for humbuggery and expungers, Tennessee itself has refused to move at the bidding of the old *chief* in the violation of the Constitution though importuned and urged in the most pathetic terms by letters in his own hand writing, addressed to members of her Legislature, invoking their sympathies in aid of his efforts to rescue his fame from the reproach with which it had been assailed by that resolution.

Pennsylvania too, has become refractory, and has not only resuscitated the monster, but is about instructing her Senators to vote against the expunging resolutions, and in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public Lands. Should her Senators go against expunging, as they must do or resign, according to the Administration doctrine, the vote in the Senate will probably be 26 against, and 22 for the resolutions, if the Senate be full. In any event it is believed Mr. McKean will be found in the negative, whether instructed or not. So that the prospect of accomplishing this favorite object of the President is very slender during his continuance in office; and afterwards, when he shall have retired to the Hermitage, and his influence spent in the appointment of his successor, it will no longer be thought of.

The Land Bill is now under discussion in the Senate, and will, it is believed, pass that body. I cannot say what may be its fate in the House.

We have been indebted, during the present sesion of Congress, to the attention of the Hon. Messrs. White and Mangum of the Senate, and Deberry of the House, for sundry public documents, for which they will accept our thanks.

Whig Meetings.—A meeting was held in Wilmington on the 14th inst. William H. Meares, Esq., Chairman, and John A. Taylor, Secretary. Dr. John Hill, Joshua G. Wright, and William C. Lord, Esqrs. were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions; and reported a series of resolutions, (which were unanimously adopted, after an eloquent speech from J. G. Wright, Esq.) approving the nomination of Judge White and Gen. Dudley. Samuel Black, William Colvin, and Robert H. Cowan, Esqrs., were appointed Delegates to the District Convention for the selection of a candidate for Elector.

The North Carolina Journal has discovered that Judge White was opposed to Gen. Jackson in 1823. Have they forgotten that about the same time they themselves, and many of those who acted with them at the late meeting, were also bitterly opposed to Gen. Jackson? Have they forgotten that their great magnus apollo, Humbug Benton, was equally opposed to him? That Van Buren and Johnson, and most of those who have lately "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee," were likewise his bitter opponents? But the truth in regard to Judge White is, that he has always been the firm personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson, until he was driven from his support by the denunciations of a hired press because he would not support Van Buren. If he did advocate the election of John Williams, to the Senate, there was good reason for it.—Col. Williams is his near kinsman and immediate neighbor, an able and honorable man, who was already in the Senate, where he had faithfully discharged his duty. When, therefore, Gen. Jackson was brought out, as the only man who could supplant him, Judge White might well have resisted the attempt to put down an old and faithful servant, who was bound to him by the ties of kindred, of friendship, and of party, (for Col. Williams, Judge White and Gen. Jackson all belonged to the Republican party.) The best evidence, however, of Gen. Jackson's own opinion of him, may be found in the fact, that in 1830, he offered him the place of Secretary of War, which domestic afflictions prevented him from accepting.

The N. C. Journal says, "Upwards of 200 freemen testified by their presence" at the Van Buren meeting in this town on the 9th inst. In our last we gave the assertion of as ardent a Van Buren man as there is in Cumberland county, that there were 110 present at the meeting. It is not our business to reconcile the discrepancy. The reader can determine in his own mind whether it is more probable that the Editors exaggerated the number, or the individual underrated it.

☞ We are requested to state, that a **White Meeting** will be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Wednesday of the week of the next Superior Court, with a view of choosing Delegates to the Convention to assemble at Rockingham, on the third Wednesday in April next.

VIRGINIA.—The bill to increase the Banking Capital of the State, has been rejected, the Legislature not being able to agree upon the amount of increase.

Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, has been dangerously ill, but is now convalescent.

THE INDIAN WAR.—Up to the moment we are now writing (Wednesday) the intense anxiety to learn the result of the combined attack of Gens. Gaines and Clinch upon the Indians, has not been gratified. Not a word has been heard from the seat of war. But we still hope that this afternoon's mail will furnish us with the particulars in time for this paper. We have a statement by way of Darien, Geo. that Gen. Scott had ordered Clinch to join Gaines, but whether the order was given after the juncture had taken place, or before, we have no means of knowing.

Most of our readers are aware, probably, that Gens Gaines and Scott have not spoken to each other for many years. The difference grew out of a claim set up by both to seniority of rank, and was carried so far as to produce a challenge some years ago. When Gen. Brown, Commander in Chief, died, either Gaines or Scott was entitled to succeed him; but the President, unable or unwilling to decide the question of seniority, passed them both by, and appointed Gen. Macomb, who was the junior of both.

A collision has very naturally been apprehended, should the two Generals meet in Florida, more especially as the command in that quarter, and indeed the whole conduct of the war, has been committed to Scott. Gen. Gaines is supposed to be acting in disobedience of orders, which had assigned him a different station. The feeling, however, which impelled him to move to the relief of Florida, before he could have heard of the appointment of Gen. Scott to the command, or of the great number of volunteers who had marched, is worthy of all commendation.

Wilmington Rail Road.—Our neighbors of Wilmington appear to be in earnest in their scheme for the improvement of their town. They have organized their Rail Road Company, by the appointment of Gen. Edward B. Dudley, President, Jas. S. Green, Secretary and Treasurer, Andrew Joyner, W. D. Mosely, Jas. S. Battle, Aaron Lazarus, Alex'r Anderson, Wm. B. Meares, P. K. Dickinson, Jas. Owen, R. H. Cowan, and Thos. H. Wright, Directors; Gen. Alexander Mac Rae, Superintendent, and Walter Gwynn, Esq., Principal Engineer. The salary of the President is fixed at $2000, and of the Secretary and Treasurer at $1000 per annum. 4656 shares of stock were represented at the meeting, of which 1296 were represented by proxies. Books were directed to be opened for the subscription of an additional amount, not exceeding 2000 shares.

Several routes for the road were directed to be surveyed immediately, all leading directly from Wilmington to Halifax; and it is said to be the intention of the Directors to commence the road as soon as the location is made; beginning the work at Halifax and Wilmington at the same time.

We offer our good wishes most heartily, to those engaged in this noble enterprize.—We cannot doubt that they will accomplish their undertaking. They have the finest possible ground on which to construct the road; they have capital, which will be wielded by a Board composed of individuals of known enterprize and zeal; and they have an object in view promising the richest returns of honor and emolument to the projectors.

We trust that these evidences of public spirit in sister towns, will sooner or later arouse Fayetteville to a sense of her interests, and make her a competitor for a portion of the good to accrue from Internal Improvements.

The Van Buren Meeting.—We have read, with a degree of surprize which we did not think could be excited in our bosom by any thing that could be said by the Van Buren party, the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Van Buren meeting in this place, on the 9th instant, and emanating, as it would seem, from the pen of the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune. Of all the documents we have ever seen, we do not recollect to have met with one more reckless in its assertions, more disorganizing, more bold in its appeals to the baser passions of human nature, than this.—It is fit only for that receptacle of all that is unprincipled and vile, the *Globe*.

To attempt to expose *all* its aberrations from truth, would be a task of too much labor, requiring more time and room than we have at command. But a few points only can we notice.

The first thing to which we would call the attention of our readers, is the attempt, unworthy of an honorable man, as Mr. Bethune is reputed to be, to misrepresent the sentiments of Gen. Dudley, as avowed in his letter accepting the Whig nomination for Governor. This attempt is contained in the following resolution, the second of the series offered by Mr. Bethune, viz:

Resolved, That the appeal made by Gen. Dudley to the local and sectional prejudices of the citizens of N. C. to vote against Mr. Van Buren, because he is a *northern man*, is illiberal, anti-republican, unconstitutional in its spirit, and insulting to the pride and patriotism of the State.

Now compare this with the language of Gen. Dudley, which is as follows:

"He is a Northern man in soul, in principle and in action, with no one feeling of sympathy or of interest for the South"

It will at once be seen that Gen. Dudley does not call upon the people to vote against Van Buren because he is a "*Northern man*," but because he is such, "in *soul*, in *principle*," &c. How can a man hold up his head after being convicted of making such a garbled extract from the letter of a high-minded, honorable political opponent? an extract which totally perverts and misrepresents the plain meaning of that letter, at the time, too, that it must have been within the reach of him who made the attempt as well as of those who sanctioned it. Shame! shame!

The next resolution of Mr. Bethune asserts, "that the charge made by Gen. Dudley against Mr. Van Buren, that he is an abolitionist, is totally unfounded." Whether it be unfounded or not, is a matter that may depend upon his acts, as well as his letters, written as these are, at the present period, to aid him in the accomplishment of the darling object of his ambition, his election to the Presidency. He is well aware, that his only hope is in the co-operation of some of the slave states; and therefore he expresses himself as perfectly satisfied of the unconstitutionality of any attempt on the part of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the states, at the same time that he asserts its power over the subject within the District of Columbia. But what did he do and say when he was *not* an aspirant to this high office, when his vision did not extend beyond the State of New York? Then were his real sentiments expressed on the subject of slavery. What were they? It will be recollected that the greatest contest which has ever taken place on this subject, was the Missouri Question in 1819–'20. The then Territory of Missouri applied, to be admitted into the Union as a State; the Constitution adopted for its government recognized slavery; which, in fact, then actually existed within its borders. To forbid the existence of slavery within the *State* of Missouri would, in fact, have been to abolish it where it already existed. The Southern States contended that Congress had no right to do this. To have permitted it would have been to abandon the whole ground; to have surrendered an unlimited control over our property into the hands of those who have so great an interest to urge them to take it from us. Had that feature been stricken from the constitution of Missouri, there would have been at this day, thirteen free States, entitled to 26 Senators, on the one hand, and eleven slave States, with only 22 Senators, on the other. In the House of Representatives, the proportion is now actually greater against the Slave States. Suppose, then, Missouri had been refused admission unless she would consent to abolish slavery? Where would then have been the rights of the Southern States? At the mercy of the Northern fanatics! whose vile schemes would long since have been effected, and this union would not now have an existence. Yes, they have been kept quiet by the knowledge that they had not the power, that the Senate stood and still stands as a check to their unholy purpose. In what light, then, should a Southern man regard those who aided in the effort to break down our safe guard; who raised the storm which threatened to scatter the bonds of our happy Union to the four winds, and would inevitably have produced that dire calamity, had it been successful? We say that Mr. Van Buren was one of these! We have written evidence of the fact, and no letters now written for effect can do away with this evidence.

Let us premise, that Rufus King, then a Senator in Congress from New York, was the most able and most violent of those who opposed the South on this question: That before the Missouri Question came before Congress, Mr. Van Buren, a Senator in the New York Legislature, had violently opposed the re-election of Mr. King to the U. S. Senate; and that no election then took place, because three candidates were run: That at the succeeding session, when the Missouri Question was agitated, Mr. Van Buren took great pains to unite his friends and party in support of Mr King; that he wrote and published a pamphlet to effect that object—and the reader will then be able to appreciate the force and interest of the following extract of a letter written by him to a friend:—

"I should sorely regret to find any *flagging* on the *subject* of Mr. King. *We are committed to his support*. It is both *wise* and *honest*, and *we* must have no *fluttering* in *our course*. Mr King's views towards *us* are honourable and correct. The Missouri question conceals, *so far as* HE *is concerned*, NO PLOT, and WE shall give it *a true direction*. *You know* what the feelings and views of our friends were when I saw you; and *you know* what *we then concluded to do*. My 'CONSIDERATIONS,' &c., and the *aspect* of the *Albany Argus*, will show you that *we* have entered *on the work* in *earnest*. *We cannot, therefore, look back*. Let us not, therefore, have any *halting*. *I will put my head on its propriety*."

But besides all this, we have it from his own biographer, that he expressly authorized his name to be used as a member of a Committee to call an abolition meeting in Albany in the winter of 1819–'20. He was absent from Albany at the time the meeting was held, and of course did not attend it

In January, 1820, the House of Representatives of New York adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress, "to oppose the admission, as a State, in the Union, of any Territory not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, without *making the prohibition of slavery therein, an indispensable condition of admission*" The Senate of New York, says Holland, his friend and Biographer, "concurred in this resolution without division or debate, and among them Mr. Van Buren: though it was not brought before the Legislature by his agency *Still he must be regarded*, (continues Holland) *as having concurred, at that time, in the sentiment of the resolution thus adopted by the Legislature*." Can any further proof be wanting of his hostility to Southern institutions, or of the truth of Gen. Dudley's remarks? Here we leave this matter.

Let those who honestly believe Mr. Van Buren to be a friend to the South, reconcile the *doings* of 1819–'20 with the *assertions* of 1836 if they can.

We do not know whether we have been more amused or disgusted at the furious tirade against moneyed corporations, aristocracies, owners of Stocks, Bank Directors and officers, with which this wonderful production winds up. What a holy horror the gentleman who presided over the meeting, and he who sat on his right hand as Vice President, must have felt for these abominable institutions, for the *offices* and *emoluments* arising from their existence! What a deep indignation must have glowed in the breast of him who is modestly said to have "addressed the meeting," at the recollection of the hideous monster which he had almost succeeded in bringing into life at the last session of our Legislature, under the name of the "Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Fayetteville," to suck the blood of the good honest people! How convincing must have been the eloquence of the resolution to the good and true Van Buren men whose names appear among those of the Committee of Vigilance, at the recollection that that lying varlet, Madam Rumor, had fixed upon them as the officers of this Monster in embryo; as the unfortunate beings who were to aid in grinding the face of the poor, by means of "these main pillars and key stones of monarchies and aristocracies," as Mr. Bethune has it.

But seriously, how would it tell, should we inform the unthinking, if such there were, at the meeting, that two of the presiding officers, who have sanctioned these bitter resolutions against aristocracies, Banks, Bank officers and Directors, are among our most wealthy citizens, that they are probably the very largest Stock-owners in all this part of the State, that they have been for many years Directors of Banks, that one of them has been the regular collecting Attorney for two Banks, and doubtless the occasional Attorney for others! We trust that our readers have some confidence in our veracity, else we should not feel disposed to risk such statements as these, in the face of the violent denunciations uttered against all persons connected with Banks.

Perhaps the most objectionable passages in the extraordinary resolutions offered by Mr. Bethune, and sanctioned by the meeting, are the following:

"About 600 individuals now own the whole Banking Capital of this State. A few men hold as offices the whole power of the institutions—they can make money scarce or plenty; raise or let down the value of all property—they can speculate on the public disasters, and if a loss is about to accrue, declare large dividends, sell out their stock at a profit and escape from the ruin. When individuals create debts, their whole property is liable for them If Banks, only the corporate property is liable and not that of the stockholders. Thus a few men can do what a whole state cannot either do or undo."

An attempt is here made to array the people against institutions which, when only carried to a reasonable extent, as in this State, are admitted by the whole civilized world to be essential to the purposes of commerce. An attempt to destroy confidence in them, and the honorable men who usually are selected by their co-partners to manage their affairs. He puts his insinuations in an intangible form, hypothetically, as if he would have the people believe that such base deeds have been perpetrated by those who have managed the Banks of North Carolina. We call upon him to discard insinuations and come out with charges, and bring the proof to substantiate them, if he can. We believe that if any one thing is more certain than another, it is, that the Banks in this State have been conducted without the remotest idea of political effect; and with single desires to promote public and private prosperity.

Mr. Bethune may not have intended to assert, in the closing part of the extract we have made above, that Stockholders in Banks risk nothing when they create debts; but his remarks may by some be so construed. Such a construction would be any thing but fair or well founded. For every share of stock, the holder is bound to pay $100, every cent of which is liable for the debts of the Institution. And no case has ever happened in this State, or probably ever will happen, in which one half even of what the stockholder risked was lost—Some of the officers of the meeting might have furnished Mr Bethune with some melancholy reminiscences upon this subject.

Mr. Bethune has made a parade of the number of offices held by the opposition in this State.—It may be so. We have not the means of ascertaining its accuracy, nor do we believe that any one else has. But this we know, that many of those officers have been driven from the support of the administration by its misrule. Men are not apt to leave a party in power to which they have been attached, for light or trivial causes. There are sufficient ligaments in the pride of power and success, in the hope of honors or rewards, to bind men to the side of power It is only when a man basely deserts his party which is in a minority, and goes over to the side of the majority, that his motives are liable to suspicion. If he then seek to ride into the Legislature, or to secure some petty office, on the strength of his apostacy, mark the Traitor, who has sold his principles for office or emolument. Happily for the honor of North Carolina, but few such examples have occurred, to disgrace her. The tide has set in an opposite direction.

We have already extended these hasty remarks to too great a length. There are other matters well worthy of comment, but we must leave them.

Mr. Van Buren has written a letter in reply to a political friend in the Virginia Legislature, giving his views on the subject of slavery. These appear to us to be, so far as regards the States, every thing that the South could desire, if it could place confidence in either his candor or the permanence of his opinions With respect to the District of Columbia, he contends for the right, but denies the expediency, of Congress abolishing slavery. He considers the objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave holding States, *as imperative in their nature and obligations* in regulating the conduct of public men, *as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be*." He says that, if elected President, he will be "the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave holding States; and also with the determination *equally decided*, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists." He says he does not mean by this to make any pledges, but "only to declare settled opinions and convictions of duty"

Tennessee.—A letter from a friend in Western Tennessee, to the Editor, says,—"I do not believe there is a tenth, if a hundredth man here for Van Buren. There is but one in this county on the south side of Hatchie river, that is known to be for him. We are all *White men*. Jackson himself can't beat him hereabouts."

Awful Disaster.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile, dated March 14th:—

"A most terrible accident happened here yesterday. As the steamer Benj Franklin was starting for Montgomery, her boilers burst, killing and wounding thirty, as some accounts say—others between twenty and thirty, passengers and boat hands. The lady passengers and others in the after part of the boat, were not injured. Mr. ISAAC WILLIAMS, formerly of Cumberland County, No. Ca., and recently near Portland, Wilcox County, Alabama, was blown a considerable distance from the wreck into one of the ships, and fell a shockingly mutilated corpse. His remains were decently interred, and his watch and money, $2500, were taken care of by his Factor Several persons sunk before they could be reached by the boats; most probably they were dead when they struck the water. The boat was carried into dock to prevent her from sinking"

In addition to the above, we find in the Mobile Advertiser, some further particulars. The boat had just started, with a great number of passengers on board, of whom but few had probably registered their names, so that it was impossible to tell how many were killed. The Advertiser gives a list, however, of 2 killed, 8 missing, 9 badly wounded, and 5 slightly.

Mr. Williams, mentioned above, was a highly respectable citizen of this county, from which he emigrated a few years ago. He has left a numerous connection, but no immediate family, as we understand.

We are glad to learn that there is not believed to be a case of Small Pox in Richmond County.

Deaths in Ashe County, during the last week heard from, 2; no new case, most of the old cases convalescent, and it is believed that the contagion is checked in that County. In Wilkes, no dangerous case.

Total deaths, 10 in Ashe and 1 in Wilkes.

Small Pox.—The absence of some members of the Board of Health from town at the time of weekly meeting, prevents our obtaining an official report for publication. But there is no case of small pox in town, and none that we have heard of nearer than nine miles. We learn however that the disease is spreading in Marlborough District. We understand there are, at least, twenty new cases. There have been some deaths, but the number we do not know.

The present is but one of the very numerous instances in which valuable lives are sacrificed to the credulity of men,—to the readiness with which they believe the professions of ignorant pretenders to a knowledge of medicine and the treatment of disease. We understand that one of the first who took the small pox in Marlborough, called to his *relief a steam doctor*, who forthwith went to work upon him, pronouncing the disease to be measles. When he saw the abundant crop of pustules which appeared on the skin, this was only the effect of his remedies, which *drove out* the measles better than it ever was, or could be done by any *regular* physician.—*Cheraw Gazette*.

New Paper.—We have received the first number of a staunch Whig paper, recently established in Rutherfordton, N. C. by John Gray Bynum, Esq. We wish it success,

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. King of Ala. has offered a resolution fixing the —— day of May next for the close of the present session.

The Land Bill.—This important bill is now before the Senate, and we beg our North Carolina readers to observe its progress, and see who are they that support her claim, in common with the other States, to a share of the proceeds of sales of lands, and who oppose it. Thus far but two speeches have been made, the first by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, (Opposition,) in favor of the bill, and the other by Mr. Hill of New Hampshire, (Van Buren,) against it.

Mr. Webster presented three petitions from citizens of Boston, praying the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. Mr. Mangum moved that they be not received; and this motion was laid upon the table.

A bill has been reported in the Senate to purchase the patent right of Captain Wm. H. Bell of North Carolina.

Expunging.—The following resolution, prefaced by a long preamble, was submitted by Mr. Benton:

Resolved, That the said resolution be expunged from the journal, and for that purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate shall appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session of 1833—'4 into the Senate, and, in the presence of the Senate, draw black lines round the said resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words: "*Expunged by order of the Senate, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord* 1836

This resolution was made the special order for the 4th of April

In the House of Representatives, the Contested Election gets along slowly, only about an hour being allotted to it every day or two. Mr Newland, being admitted within the bar of the House, made a speech at considerable length in opposition to granting further time to Mr Graham to procure testimony. He was followed on the same side by Messrs Howard and Boyd; and replied to by Messrs Graham, Claiborne, Hard and Rencher. No question has been taken.

The following is the conclusion to which the committee arrived in their report:

Graham's whole vote, as returned,	3,753
Newland's do do	3,726
Graham's majority, as returned,	7
Nineteen votes on G's poll, were proven, to the satisfaction of a majority of the committee, to be bad, on account of non-residence in the county, or in the State,	19
Eight votes on Newland's poll, were in like manner declared illegal on account of non-residence, &c.	8
	—11
Graham's returned majority,	7
Newland's majority,	4
To which the committee add these, having been wrongfully struck from the poll of Henderson's precinct, by the judges at Asheville,	3
And the committee add six other votes for Newland, which were rejected at the polls, although since proven to have been legal votes,	6
	—
	13

On motion of Mr. McKay,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the coast of the United States between the Chesapeake and the southern point of Florida to be examined with a view to the selection of one or more sites for the establishment of a navy yard or yards.

On the Navy Appropriation Bill, an animated debate is going on, involving the whole policy of the Administration. Mr. Evans of Maine and Mr. Bell of Tenn., have made able speeches on the subject. The Intelligencer gives a short sketch of the first part of Mr Bell's speech, from which we have only room for the following extract.

"He contended that the patronage of the Government was brought to operate in favor of a successor to the present Chief Magistrate; and asked if it was not a fact that we have now a Government candidate, not officially declared, but, in very effect and substance, a Government candidate, whom the party in power are bound to support. With every thing except the right to install him, the President has appointed his successor. The Vice President had the appointment to office in his hands; and not only that, but the control of the Treasury. The whole surplus revenue, the money power of the country, was under his control; and it was now contended that it was right in principle to use all the means in power of the party to secure the succession of its head and leader, and to perpetuate that party in the country. He made some explanations of his own course, and said he had been charged with abandoning his party. He had been a friend of General Jackson, and in all the principles and measures of his Administration, not intended to secure a succession to the Presidency, he had always concurred: from all such measures he had always dissented. He had long acted politically with many of the individuals of the party in power; but certain it was that either they or he had departed from the principles of Jacksonism they held when General Jackson came to the Presidential chair."

Rumours—Letter writers from Washington mention rumours that Mr. Cass, Secretary of War, has been nominated to the Senate as Minister to France. The appointment would be an excellent one. It is also said that Mr. Polk would be rewarded with the War Office; but the Globe denies that he would accept it. This of course may or may not be true.

It is also said that Col. Johnson has called on Mr Hardin to explain the passage of his speech relative to the Colonel's *wife*, which will be found among the extracts from the speech in another part of this paper.

Major General Macomb, Commander in Chief of the Army, left this city on Sunday for the seat of war in Florida, with authority, as is understood, to take command himself, should he think it necessary, but not to supersede Gen. Scott in the special command assigned to him by his orders, unless he (Gen. Macomb) be of opinion that circumstances require him to do so.—*National Intelligencer*.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 10th inst., by Malcom McCrimmon, Esq, Mr. MARTIN KENNEDY, of Moore, to Miss MARGARET McKINNON, of Montgomery County.

DIED,

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone to sleep with his compeers beneath the silent clods of the valley.

Departed this life on Thursday, the 13th inst, Mr. KENITH MURCHISON, of this County, in the 88th year of his age, leaving an aged consort and a large circle of relatives to mourn their irreparable loss. The subject of this obituary notice was a native of Scotland, from whence he came to No Carolina about the year 1773, where he was soon found by the side of his country defending her violated rights, liberties and repose, in which he maintained an American spirit worthy to be emblazoned by his country's gratitude. As a Christian he was no less firm, having attached himself several years since to the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a pious and devout member, and evincing by his moral deportment and humble walk, that he was one of Christ's, and in death he shewed the clearest evidence, that beyond the grave a peaceful rest awaits the righteous; of him it may truly be said, having received the spirit of the living God, it grew brighter and brighter until it shone forth in him the perfect man; as a friend and citizen, he was beloved and esteemed; as a husband, tender and affectionate; as a father, kind and compassionate. If he had vices, they were enveloped in his virtues, and hidden from those who knew him. During his last sickness, he maintained unshaken, that firmness and resignation which alone characterises the Christian; remaining in his proper mind until a few moments before his happy spirit fled into the bosom of his God."—*Communicated*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 17th, Steamer Clarendon, with Molasses, Fish, Dry Goods, &c. for Curtis & Myrover, Wm. McIntyre, Chas. T. Haigh, James Baker, H. J. Reed, Thos. J. Jordan, J. B. Marsh, John Huske & Son, E. L. Winslow, Yarbrough & Ray, Jno. W. Wright, of this place; and for Evans, Horn & Co., and Dr. W. R. Scott, of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 19th, Steamer Clarendon, with Cotton, Flaxseed, Flour, Bacon, &c.

Also, on the 22d, Post Boy, with Cotton, Tobacco and Flour.

Also, on the 21st, Steamer John Walker, with tow boat Lady of the Lake, with Potatoes, Hides, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c., for W. S. Lutta, C. T. Haigh, Nott & Starr, Dr. J. H. Dickson, P. P. Johnson, A. W. Carpenter, Willkings & Belden, G. & L. Hurlbutt, Josiah Bebee, John M. Dobbin, Joseph Baker, John Huske & Son, D. Shaw, Thos Sandford, & Co. and Wm. McIntyre, of this place, and for Benton Utley, Alfred Dockery, W. Vann, John Murphey, Daniel H. Cress, Watson & Elliott, C. F. Lilly, and W. H. Haywood, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 24.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	50 a 52
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	14 a 15	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	17½ a 17 80	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60	Tobacco, leaf,	6½ a 7½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.
February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m)

Negroes Wanted!!!

THE Subscriber is desirous of obtaining the negroes he once owned and raised, and which he was forced to sell to pay the debts for which he was liable for other persons. He is prepared to pay cash, and as they were family negroes, and now wanted *for his own use*, he hopes that those persons who may now own them will permit him (if the negroes are willing, and not without,) to re purchase them at their present value. Consent made known to Thomas C. Blake, or E. J. Hale, Esqrs, of Fayetteville, N. C., or a line addressed to the Subscriber, as P. M., Wesley, Haywood Co, Tenn., will meet attention, and gratify

SAM. P. ASHE.

February 26, 1836. 81tf

North Carolina Convention.

THE Subscribers have in Press and will speedily publish, "The PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES" of the Convention, called in 1835, to amend the Constitution of North Carolina; to which will be subjoined the Convention Act, the Constitution as amended, and the Votes of the People on the question of Ratification or Rejection. The Work will considerably exceed 500 pages, and the Publishers flatter themselves that the style of its execution will do no discredit to the Press of the country. The Edition will be limited, and the price to Subscribers, Three Dollars, in neat binding.

Persons desirous of obtaining the Debates, will please notify us at as early a period as practicable. JOSEPH GALES & SON.

Raleigh, March 14, 1836.

$1000 Reward!!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d of February, a yellow man by the name of RUBEN, about twenty-nine years old; a Blacksmith by trade. He is rather spare made, thin visage, of a yellow copper color, stoops forward when walking, is a superior workman, not to be surpassed by any other as a carriage smith, is fond of gambling, and remarkably fond of trading and is about five feet ten inches high. He will doubtless attempt to pass as a free man, as he carried papers off with him to that effect, and will probably pass by the name of GEORGE WALKER or JOHN McDONALD. Ruben is very intelligent, and when spoken to, never stands still. He went off with a man by the name of David McDowell, an Irishman, is very tall, with large whiskers and dark hair—supposed to be about forty years of age. I will give the above reward for the detection of the said McDowell, and proof of his having said negro in his possession, or $300 for the apprehension and confinement of said negro in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him.

JOHN MARTIN & CO., Macon, Georgia.

March 10. 81 6w.

POSTSCRIPT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

From the Jackson Courier, (Ex.) Extra, March 17.

GENERAL GAINES AND OSEOLA HAD AN INTERVIEW.

The night before his arrival Oseola sent a negro to the Camp of Gen. Gaines, requesting an interview, and promising to stop killing a white man if he would stop killing the Indians. This proposition was agreed to, and Oseola was told to come next day with a white flag, they would have a talk with him. The next day, in company with another Chief, he came to within about one hundred yards of the Fort, waived his white flag around three times, and sat down upon a log. Three officers from the camp went to meet him.

Oseola informed them that Gen Clinch was on his way to join them with a large number of horsemen. He expressed his willingness that hostilities cease, and to give up his arms. The officers required him to sign articles of agreement by which he bound himself to proceed immediately to Tampa Bay, and there embark for the Mississippi.—Some say that Oseola objected to this mode of removing, and wished to go by land. Others that he would not promise to go at all, but wished to live the other side of the Withlacoochee, and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites. Their discussion was interrupted by the arrival of Gen Clinch. During the course of it, Oseola inquired how they were off for provisions. They told him, they had a plenty. He said, he knew they had not, and, if they would come over the river, he would give them two beeves and a bottle of brandy.

As Gen. Clinch approached, the friendly Indians, discovering the hostile Indians about 300 yards from the camp of Gen. Gaines, raised the whoop, which was immediately followed by one from the hostile Indians. The men immediately formed and fired a platoon. The Indians fled and were closely pursued. A runner then came from Gen. Gaines ordering them to stop and informing them that Oseola was treating with them. At first, those in pursuit could not be restrained; but the cry of "Treaty," "Treaty," soon checked them. Gen. Clinch then formed and proceeded to Camp.

The following extract of a letter written after their arrival, contains some interesting particulars:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP IZARD, FLO.
On the Withlacooche, March 8, at night.

"We arrived at this post on the evening of the 6th, and found Gen. Gaines' army in a state of starvation, eating horses, dogs, &c., less than a gill of corn was issued for a day's rations. We brought but a small quantity of provisions with us, and I believe there are but few men in camp who are not hungry at this time. When we came in sight of the camp the spy guard reported Indians (500) in battle array. The war whoop immediately commenced. We gave them a fire; two only returned it. They instantly fled into the hammock. It is said we killed one and wounded two. We found at the spot a considerable quantity of hides, some rice, &c; so I guess they left in a hurry. They have had Gen. Gaines completely surrounded for several days previous to our arrival. They had fought him all the day before without much execution on either side."

On reaching the camp, Gen Clinch found its inmates in great distress. They were literally in a state of starvation. They had killed and eaten several horses and dogs. One soldier, having stolen a dog and killed it, sold one of the quarters for $5. For this act of stealing, killing, or selling, or all together, he received a severe flogging. One man gave six dollars for a piece of horse's entrails about a foot long. Five dollars were given for a biscuit and the same for a quart of corn. We forbear to mention many other acts, showing what hunger will compel men to do, which are related of these poor, patriotic men, thus surrounded and suffering in a savage wilderness. Yet there was perfect subordination, and every man was prompt in the discharge of duty. The Alachua volunteers cheerfully distributed their biscuits and corn, reserving none for themselves. It was affecting to witness the greediness & thankfulness with which they received a whole or a half biscuit from their deliverers.

The evening of that day, Oseola sent word to Gen. Gaines, that if he would send away the horsemen, they would come and surrender their arms. They were not sent away. After waiting three days to hear more of Oseola, and not having provisions to remain longer, Gaines returned to Fort Drane, at which place Oseola was to have met him, Monday last. He then transferred the command to Clinch, and left for New Orleans by the way of Tallahassee.

This movement of Oseola, in requesting an interview, when Gen. Gaines had been entirely surrounded by his followers for several days, is inexplicable, and seems to have taken all by surprize. Whether it was an artifice, devised on hearing of the approach of a reinforcement, to give time to make a safe retreat; or a stratagem, by which, after introducing 500 Indians within the breastwork under pretence of surrendering their arms, he intended to make an attack with his main force, and to massacre the whole before Clinch could render assistance; or, as he says, he is really tired of murdering white men, time alone can now decide. Though Oseola has courage and cunning to plan and execute almost any bold movement, we sincerely hope he has seen the folly of further resistance, and that the Indians will now surrender their arms, and remove. Should this be the case, Gen. Gaines will receive a Nation's thanks and a valiant General's fame.

For the manner in which he has conducted his part of the campaign, much credit is due. His sincerity in bringing so large a force, his march from Tampa Bay, and the burial of the unfortunate Maj. Dade and his companions, entitle him to the gratitude of the citizens of Florida, to whose cry of distress he so promptly came, and of the afflicted relatives and friends of the unfortunate men, whose bodies were strowed over the plain, and upon which the vultures were battening.

In another part of Florida, three of the Charleston volunteers were killed by the Indians.

CONGRESS.—The House has refused to grant Mr. Graham further time to take testimony, by a strong party vote, 103 to 87.

FOREIGN.—The British Ministry has gained a triumph over the opposition or Tory party, in Parliament, on the subject of Irish affairs; the majority being 41.

The Cotton market, Feb. 15, was very animated. Prices had again advanced, ¼d to ½d. Sales of the week, 33,630 bags.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.
All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 24. 81-*tf*.

Molasses.

75 Hhds New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836

For Sale.

A Lot on the north side of Maiden Lane, situate between Duncan Smith and Henry W. Ayer's residence, fronts about 104 feet and runs back to the creek. Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to Mr. James Martine, or myself.

B. A. OCHILTREE.

March 23, 1836. 81 4w

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr. John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cercon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54-t

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.

February 8, 1836 75tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

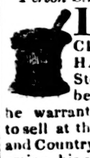
IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

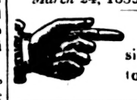
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.



Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J MUNN

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D C

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

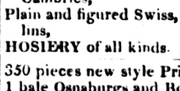
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Printed Cottas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,

HATS AND SHOES,

STOCKS and COLLARS,

SHELL COMBS of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

For an industrious man to make Money.

THE three lower Tenements of the large building at the Wagon Yard, will be rented on liberal terms, for a Tavern and Boarding House.—Apply at the Post Office.

March 10, 1836. 79-3w

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

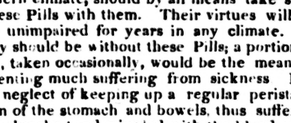
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice. Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr P feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementious functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J J LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

Military School.

COL. CARTER JONES will be in Fayetteville on the first Monday and Tuesday in April next, for the purpose of continuing his course of Instruction on Military Tactics.

March 10, 1836. 79-3

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl Street, N. York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.

New York. Jan 26, 1836. 75w9

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Scinatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour: Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill treatment? And can a doubt exist that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the art of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain When ever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatism and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are no less apparent, giving almost immediate relief

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Full purifier*, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less fatigue, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27. 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept 10. 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resource. To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup. WM HINMAN.

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ankle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST. *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—99 6m.